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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BRITISH BULLDOGS STILL HOLDING ON

Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking Stoutly Defended.

Boers Suffer a Defeat at the Hands of White.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

The Republicans Make Great Gains in Pivo- tal States—All the News Epitomised.

The news by mail carried on this and other pages of the Advertiser is more than usually interesting and, in its initial presentation, altogether complete. Its leading feature is the splendid defence made by the beleaguered British garrisons in Natal, a defence which has shown its aggressive side in successful sorties. Scarcely less readable and important is the news of the American elections with their unexpected Republican gains in Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa and the defeat of Bryanism wherever it appeared as an issue. Nothing very important comes from the Philippines beyond the rumor that General Otis' forces, in pursuance of a well-defined plan, are closing in on Aguinaldo's army. The earlier news that Germany had withdrawn from Samoa is now contradicted, the withdrawal having been made by Great Britain, leaving Germany and the United States in possession. The most interesting foreign news apart from the South African is that Japan is preparing to attack Russia before the completion of the Trans-Siberian railroad. It is announced from Washington that the Holland submarine torpedo-boat has met all official tests and from New York and Washington that the Dewey-Hazen wedding was expected to take place on the 9th or 10th.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated November 3d, which says: "The Dutch residents here have received news of a sanguinary battle fought yesterday, probably between Ladysmith and Colenso. A large number of the Boers were killed, many being relatives of Natal Dutch residing in this place. The English residents have no knowledge of any engagement."

A BRITISH VICTORY.
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Tonight's welcome dispatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, showing the British garrison not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties. It appears that General Sir George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's farm, about ten miles to the northwest, near Beeston, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught on the open field and cut to pieces, and their camp captured. Encouraged by this success, General White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success. Ladysmith had been isolated and a Boer force had intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso, and as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt. General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double effect of drawing off an attack upon the weak garrison of Colenso and possibly of reopening communication southward.

The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela. General White's division caught the Boers in the rear and after the hills had been shelled the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept around the hills, and as the retreating Boers descended into the plains with British bayonets behind and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison, which had retired to Estcourt. The situation at Ladysmith is most satisfactory.

BOER TREACHERY.
DURBAN, Nov. 5 (Sunday), 5:50 p. m.—A native eye-witness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range. Enraged at this treachery, the Lanciers, Hussars and Dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through and through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle on Friday with the Boers was proceeding, according to the natives in the South, with similar results. BOERS HOWLED FOR MERCY.
DURBAN, Nov. 5.—Other information confirms the statement of native eye-witnesses describing the severity of the fighting on both Friday and Saturday at Ladysmith. The natives assert that the Boers were so cut up that they howled for mercy on the field and covered their bodies. Ladysmith is crowded with Boer prisoners and wounded, the latter presenting horrible evidence of the swordsmanship of the cavalry. The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely in the fighting.

BRITISH FORCES ACTIVE.
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The most interesting news tonight is a dispatch from Estcourt announcing the departure of a strong force of mounted troops and artillery for a destination not given in the advices. Another message announces the arrival at Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg within the last few days of re-enforcements from Durban, and that 3,500 troops are assembled ready for an advance to Colenso when the opportune moment arrives. The latter dispatch throws light upon the former, and the force which left Estcourt Monday has doubtless reconquered Colenso, and possibly is now advancing cautiously up the railroad toward Ladysmith, General White's sortie of Friday almost to the banks of the Tugela river encouraging its commander in the hope of joining hands with him.

General Joubert, the latest advices would indicate, drew in his horns after Friday's engagement, and has since withdrawn the southern Boer contingent, leaving only outposts on the line from Ladysmith to Colenso. The Boers who occupied Colenso about the middle of last week retired without damaging Bulwer bridge over the Tugela river, or the railroad as far north as the village of Neithorpe, seven miles south of Ladysmith. Evidently they nurse a hope of eventually utilizing both in their descent on Pietermaritzburg. Meanwhile the British are also able to use both, as they have already done, in running up an armored train, which may at the present moment be covering the advance of the Estcourt forces.

The situation looks brighter at Mafeking, where the Boers are apparently disheartened at the unexpected resistance, a large body of their force having been detached to the south to assist in the investment of Kimberley, around which the cordon is drawing tighter. Evidently the Boers intend to make a concentrated effort to capture Kimberley and their arch enemy, Cecil Rhodes.

The reported departure of a Boer contingent from Pretoria, with German artillery gunners, moving in a southerly direction, is taken to mean co-operation in the invasion of the northern part of Cape Colony, an undertaking which has thus far not progressed very rapidly.

Reports of a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, coming from native sources, are not received with complete credulity, but at the same time their repetition is making unfavorable impression. One paper asks sarcastically whether President Kruger's reference in his message to America to "staggering humanity" meant the use of the Boer white flag. To the eyes of military experts, the darkest page of the war is now being written. But even that is illuminated with bright passages, such as General

White's victorious sorties. If he can keep the British flag flying over Ladysmith until he is relieved, the campaign will turn a fresh page, and with the advance of Sir Redvers Buller's force the British public is promised more cheerful reading.

QUEEN COMPLIMENTS WHITE.
This feeling of relief inspired by recent good tidings is nevertheless tinged by a certain anxiety lest General White should again make some fatal miscalculation, involving a repetition of the Nicholson's Nek disaster. Her Majesty does not share this anxiety and apparently is sanguine of his ability to pull through successfully. It is asserted that she has written to Lady White expressing sympathy with her husband in his trials and difficulties he is now experiencing and assuring Lady White of her own undiminished confidence in his generalship. The purport of the letter has been cabled to General White.

A STARTLING RUMOR.
PARIS, Nov. 8.—Information has been received in diplomatic circles that in Friday's battle near Ladysmith the Fifth Lanciers were annihilated. Six hundred of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Four hundred horses were captured.

The British had sixty-four dead Boers on the battlefield of Talamo Hill. The Natal Field Artillery has left Estcourt, destination unknown. Great Britain is preparing a special service squadron.

All the Cape railroads are in the hands of the military authorities. Transports bound for the Cape may land at Natal to give earlier relief to General White.

The Boers fired a shot near Kimberley and blew up a magazine. The Boers are returning to their own country from Cape Colony but there are no signs of trouble with them. The Boers have been reinforced at Kimberley and are drawing nearer the town.

Transvaal troops are said to be committing excesses in Zululand. Lord Wolseley says that the Boers are more powerful and numerous than was anticipated.

A Cape Town paper reports that 2,000 Boers were captured at Ladysmith. The London Standard attributes the Boers' plan of campaign to a General of European reputation.

Dr. Leyds has been assured if the Boers can hold out two months Europe will interfere. Discouraging situation in South Africa. Field Marshal Buller's remarks.

"In my various commands I have learned much of the Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have ever been brought into contact. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them. There are ups and downs in warfare, and the disappointment we have suffered is having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

The number of British captured at Farquhar's farm is 543. Little harm has been done by the shelling of Mafeking.

The British camp at Stormberg has been broken up by General Buller's orders and removed fifty miles to Queenstown.

A howitzer brigade, with guns and 10,000 lyddite shells will soon sail for the Cape.

A French paper says that letters of marque have been issued by President Kruger in Europe and the United States.

The Dutch of Cape Colony are generally neutral.

The London Times thanks the United States for evidences of American friendship.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Decisive Republican Gains in the Pivotal States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The plurality for Nash (Rep.) in Ohio over McLean, Democratic and fusion nominee for Governor, will probably exceed 50,000.

KENTUCKY.
In Kentucky where the Republicans believe they have a plurality of 7,500, it was asserted that a scheme had been put up by the Democratic managers to rob the Republicans of 10,000 votes in counting. Both parties still claim to have carried the State. The Republicans say if Goebel is declared elected by the Election Commission with the throwing out of a single precinct in the State Governor Bradley will refuse to step down and out and that he will, if necessary, surround himself with his soldiers and hold the executive office until the Legislature has passed on Goebel's right to succeed him.

of Assemblymen in the city being due largely to combinations with citizens and union labor men against the Republican candidates.

Richard Croker expressed his regret that the Democrats up the State "had no organization," and although he did not say so, it is inferred that Tammany hopes to organize the whole State for the campaign of 1900. Mr. Croker pointed to Nebraska as an illustration of what energetic work will do, and declared that the Democrats can carry New York State in 1900.

MARYLAND.
In Maryland unofficial returns give the Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel J. W. Smith a plurality of 18,000 and the Democrats control of the Legislature.

IOWA.
The plurality by which Governor Shaw was re-elected in Iowa is estimated at 61,000 by the Republican State Committee, the largest in the State's history. The Republicans have increased their majority in the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.
There was a tight vote in Pennsylvania, but the Republican candidate for State Treasurer had from 110,000 to 120,000, the plurality being cut by reason of the attack on his military record. This candidate was colonel of the Tenth Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.
In New Jersey the Republican party elected seven out of eight State Senators and forty-four out of sixty Assemblymen, giving the party a majority of seven in the Senate and twenty-eight in the House, or a total majority of thirty-five on joint ballot. The Republicans carried seventeen counties, making the total Republican plurality for the State on Assembly elections 20,000. Last year the Assembly pluralities were 8,455 in favor of the Republicans and Voorhees carried the State by 5,490.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
A Sioux Falls, S. D., special says: Additional reports received from points in the State make but little change in the Republican majority, increasing it from 3,881 to 4,075. Part of this increase is shown in Bonhomme county where the early estimates gave the Republican nominees 167 majority. The predictions in that county increased this to 326, and the county complete will show a still further increase.

UTAH.
Thompson (R.), for Mayor of Salt Lake, has a majority of 686. The Republicans also elect Recorder and Auditor. The Democrats elect Attorney and Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. The Council stands nine Republicans and six Democrats. The Democrats elect Mayors in Ogden, Provo, Park City and Logan.

MASSACHUSETTS.
While the entire Republican State ticket was elected the Democrats are jubilant over a party victory in Boston. The figures for the State are: Crane (R.), 168,576; Paine (D.), 103,814; Republican plurality, 65,062. The plurality of Governor Wolcott over Candidate Bruce last year was 83,186. In the Senate the Democrats have nine members, a gain of two, which means the ability to demand a roll call, a parliamentary advantage not within Democratic means for some years.

MCKINLEY, PLEASED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President and Mrs. McKinley reached Washington at 1 o'clock. Secretary Porter met the President at the station and gave him several telegrams containing late election returns. The President made no comment upon the result, but his smiling countenance showed that he was well pleased. He and Mrs. McKinley drove directly to the White House. Adjutant General Corbin, Dr. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and a stenographer accompanied the President on the tour to Canton.

The President received a great many congratulatory telegrams today. He expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the election in Ohio. He got a telegram from Niles, his birthplace, which gratified him exceedingly. It stated that there had been a Republican gain there of over 400.

JONES NOT SURPRISED.

TYLER, Texas, Nov. 8.—United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in this city. Upon being asked as to election results, the Senator said he was satisfied and was not altogether surprised, though he did not look for quite such a Republican majority in Ohio. The Senator and Mrs. Jones will leave in a day or two for Washington.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily News, commenting upon the American elections, says it believes Mr. Bryan has no chance for the Presidency and that Mr. McKinley has every reason to hope for a second term.

"President McKinley," it declares, "will now have a free hand in the Philippines. Nevertheless, he had better make haste to win. He has obtained a sort of renewed lease of public confidence, but nothing more."

PHELAN WINS OUT.
The San Francisco Republicans Get Seven Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Complete semi-official returns on the municipal election of Tuesday, November 7th, show the election of the following officials:

Mayor—James D. Phelan, D.
Auditor—Asa R. Wells, R.
Assessor—Washington Dodge, D.
City Attorney—Franklin K. Lane, D.
Sheriff—John Lackmann, R.
Tax Collector—Joseph H. Scott, R.
Treasurer—S. H. Brooks, D.
Recorder—Edmond Godchaux, D.
County Clerk—William A. Deane, R.
District Attorney—L. F. Byington, D.
Coroner—R. Beverly Cole, D.
Public Administrator—P. Boland, D.

Supervisors.
Joseph S. Tobin, D.
Charles Wesley Reed, D.
Thomas Jennings, D.
Richard M. Hotelling, D.
M. J. Fontana, D.
Lawrence J. Dwyer, D.
A. Comte, Jr., D.
Henry U. Brandenstein, D.
John Connor, D.
A. A. D'Ancona, D.
James P. Booth, D.
Peter J. Curtis, D.
John E. A. Helms, D.
Victor D. Duboce, R.
William N. McCarthy, D.
George R. Sanderson, R.
A. B. Maguire, R.
Charles Borton, R.

Police Judges.
George H. Cabanis, D.
Charles T. Conlan, D.
Alfred J. Fritz, D.
Edmund F. Mogan, D.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Oregon has suddenly left Hong-kong for Cebu.

Ex-President Andrade of Venezuela is in Porto Rico.

Jacob Bright, brother of the famous statesman is dead.

Ten of the Moscow (Idaho) rioters have been found guilty.

The shipwrecks at Mare Island have quit and left the yard.

Miss Diaz, daughter of the Mexican President, has married.

Sir Thomas Lipton will make another trial for the America cup.

Trading and bank clearings for October were unusually heavy.

There is little hope for the rescue of the transport Morgan City.

An automobile trust with a capital of \$75,000,000 has been formed.

There are signs of another revolution at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

The year's deficit in the Postoffice Department is over \$6,000,000.

Cape Nome city is to be equipped with electric lights and power.

Speaker Reed's Congressional successor was elected by 5000 majority.

Rumors are afloat in London that Russia has designs on Afghanistan.

Autonomous government has been formally established on Negros Island.

The Kaiser's bill doubling the size of the German navy is likely to pass.

The Forty-second Regiment arrived in San Francisco on November 12th.

Robert C. Alexander, editor of the New York Mail and Express, is dead.

The new Venezuelan Dictator, General Castro, has taken Puerto Cabello.

The French steamer Madelene has been wrecked in the straits of Magellan.

Mrs. Hazen at her wedding with Admiral Dewey will wear an American gown.

The report of starvation at Guam is denied. Supplies are easily had from Manila.

Sharkey claims that he was robbed of a decision and offers to fight Jeffries again.

A mother and child were beaten and strangled to death by an Indian near Austin, Nev.

Charles D. Cleveland, the Populist nominee for Mayor of San Francisco, got 83 votes.

General Greeley in his official report strongly urges the need of a trans-Pacific cable.

Engineer White of the Isthmian Canal Commission is reported to have been drowned.

A Pennsylvanian claims to have invented a device which manufactures tin in an hour.

Signor Marconi and his assistants have gone to South Africa to test wireless telegraphy.

Russia claims that Siberia is richer than the Klondike. It yields 200 tons of gold annually.

Italy is to acquire the sphere of influence at San Mun bay which China lately refused her.

W. S. Leake, manager of the San Francisco Call, has been overcome by an attack of appendicitis.

The Colombian Government forces were defeated in a fight near Baranquilla and 300 were killed.

One million acres of Northern Pacific timber land have been purchased by a Minnesota manipulation.

General Joseph Wheeler writes that he will return to America in time to resume his seat in Congress.

The President has issued a proclamation permitting Christmas gifts to be carried free to soldiers in the Philippines.

NEWS UP TO THE FOURTH

Jeffries Defends the Championship Successfully.

CRITICAL HOURS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Lawton After the Filipinos—Politics on the Mainland—Ohio Predictions

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The transport Pennsylvania arrived yesterday morning with Oregon papers of the 4th. The news most conspicuously printed was that of Jeffries' victory over Sharkey in the prize ring at the end of twenty-five rounds, during which the sailor made an unexpectedly good showing. Both men were badly punished. South African advices state that Ladysmith and Mafeking still hold out, and that the British have evacuated Colenso and that a Boer force is marching on Durban to prevent the land of British troops. The Boers have also entered Cape Colony and are destroying bridges. Sedition is spreading among the natives and the Cape Dutch. Intelligence from Manila shows that General Lawton's troops continue to capture Filipino towns but that the insurgents avoid meeting in force. Admiral Dewey and Professor Dean Worcester look for an early termination of the war. The political situation in the United States is briefly touched by the news of the 4th, three days before the election. The chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee predicts 50,000 plurality for Nash, the party candidate for Governor. In Kentucky the political excitement is very great and Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is charged with complicity in a plot to cause election riots in Louisville and thus bring on a condition which may lead to the throwing out of the vote in a district where the Republicans have a majority.

SHARKEY KNOCKED OUT.

Jeffries Wins in Twenty-five Furious Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 3.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship after one of the most marvellous battles in the history of the ring. In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight—in the first two and the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue and like a bull terrier was at the man unceasingly. In those twenty rounds Jeffries' great weight and brawn helped him to hold off the sailor and in the twenty-second round he swung in a couple of vicious upper-cuts which made Sharkey groggy. There were 10,000 spectators about the ring, including many ex-champions.

In the midst of the twenty-fifth round, nearly one minute before the close, Jeffries' glove flew across the ring, and Siler, the referee, ran to help him on with it. Sharkey held back until his friends yelled at him not to stop, and it was a three-cornered fight for a few minutes. The referee got Jeffries' glove and tried to draw it on. This was a difficult thing to do, and then Sharkey rushed. Jeffries threw up his gloved and ungloved hand, and with the former uppercut Sharkey. Siler ran between them and made a second attempt to assist Jeffries. The sailor waited a moment, but, wildly excited by the shrieks of the spectators, he rushed again. Siler dragged Jeffries away and the gong rang. The referee pointed to Jeffries' corner, and his seconds and friends cheered wildly. The majority of those at the ringside hardly thought Sharkey would get worse than a draw, for the sailor fought furiously, was always after his man with good judgment, and outpointed the champion. On the other hand, Jeffries, while he had the better, by long odds, of the last three rounds, did very little leading in the other twenty-two, and when he led he was either too high or too low, getting in but a few good punches. The decision was not announced from the ring, or, if it was, few heard it, and a great mob surged around for several minutes, yelling and shouting for the victor and vanquished.

SHARKEY SHEDS TEARS.

Sharkey was inconsolable, and cried like a child when he went to his quarters, and refused to talk, but Tom O'Rourke, his manager, expressed the opinion that the sailor should have received the decision. He said that two of Sharkey's ribs were broken, and that during the last four rounds Tom's left hand was useless, having been broken on Jeffries' head. Although the decision was against him, he said Sharkey would not give up, but would seek another match, and the next time the result would be different.

"But I don't think this fellow will want to tackle Tom again," said O'Rourke. "I'll keep after him, though, until he agrees to another meeting, or make him crawl."

THE BOERS MOVE SOUTH.

Ladysmith and Mafeking Still Hold Out.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 4.—Matters today are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble. A Boer contingent, 1,500 strong, is clearly visible from the camp, streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town.

BADEN-POWELL STANDS FIRM.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1. (Delayed in transmission.)—The Cape Times has

reliable information that there have been no casualties among the British at Mafeking since October 13. After the heavy bombardment, General Cronje asked the town to surrender. Colonel Baden-Powell was asleep when the one received him hospitably and politely replied: "I will let you know when we have had enough."

KIMBERLEY NOT TAKEN.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 1. (Delayed in transmission.)—Kimberley is still safe, and the wounded are doing well.

BRITISH LEAVE COLENSO.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—British troops have evacuated Colenso. Tugela bridge threatened by General Joubert, Boer force marching to Durban to prevent landing of British troops. Report that General White has sustained a second defeat.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The seriousness of the evacuation, however, lies in the fact that Commander General Joubert, while completely investing Sir George White at Ladysmith, can seize this Tugela bridge, and, if he has sufficient troops, can detach a force and send it southward on Pietermaritzburg, and, in any case, by destroying the bridge and railway, can prevent any relief expedition reaching Sir George White for some time.

AMENITIES OF WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The two commanders at Ladysmith continue to exchange courtesies. White, in response to Joubert's request Tuesday lent the Boers an ambulance to assist in the conveyance of the Boer wounded.

BOERS INVADE CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company, dated Cape Town, November 1, announced that the Boers have entered Cape Colony at Noryals Point, destroying several bridges.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE BRITISH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The World correspondent learns that the Dutch rising in Northern Cape Colony has assumed menacing proportions, owing to the Boer success, while the native unrest all along the Transvaal and Orange Free State borders has become most menacing.

The natives can not be relied on by either side, but probably will fight for their own hand.

With sedition spreading among the Cape and Natal Dutch, the natives waiting to jump in on their own account, and General White's forces beleaguered in Ladysmith, this war has suddenly become the most momentous England has been engaged in since the American revolution.

Mr. Chamberlain, who had proposed to take his ease at his country seat near Birmingham, while the Transvaal was being conquered, has found it necessary to come to town and is in constant communication with Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, in South Africa.

THE WAR IN LUZON.

Americans Win Some Small Engagements.

MANILA, Nov. 4, 9:25 a. m.—Chase's troop of the Third Cavalry and Rivers' troop of the Fourth Cavalry swam the river and surrounded the garrison at Bagan, entering the town. The enemy escaped. Six rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. Castner's scouts had a skirmish with the insurgents near Aliga, killing five.

GENERAL OTIS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

"MANILA—On November 1, Lieutenant Stevens and eighteen men reconnoitered in MacArthur's front, and struck forty or more entrenched insurgents. They immediately attacked and dislodged them, killing three and capturing a number. No casualties."

"Yesterday, in Lawton's advance at Aliga, he struck the enemy both west and south of the city. Batson's Macabe scouts, reconnoitering south, struck the insurgents in ambush. Lieutenant Boutelle was killed, and one scout wounded. Batson routed the enemy, and left seven dead in the thickets."

"Yesterday Bell, of the Thirty-sixth Volunteers, with his regiment and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, cleared the country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanca to a considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into the mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry forces, several guns and considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of the enemy. The insurgents' cavalry of that section is practically destroyed. Bell's casualties were one man killed and two wounded."

COMMENT OF THE TIMES.

The London Times says that "nothing is likely to stop the desultory fighting in the Philippines but a positive declaration on the part of the United States of its intention to carry the task it has commenced to a definite and satisfactory conclusion." Comparing America's position in the Philippines with that of Great Britain in South Africa the Times says: "Every year must increase America's point of contact with other nations and her share in the control of the destinies of the

world. In the fulfillment of her appointed mission she can rely in the fullest measure upon British sympathy."

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Sweeping Republican Victory Prospected.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee, tonight gave out the following statement, forecasting the result of the election in Ohio:

"The situation is entirely satisfactory from a Republican standpoint. The largest vote ever polled in a State campaign will be cast, approximating 850,000. Conceding Mr. Jones from 75,000 to 100,000 votes, Judge Naah's plurality will not be less than 50,000 in the State. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches."

Chairman Seward of the Democratic committee has so far declined to make any statement.

HOT TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

William Goebel, candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is charged by his political enemies with an audacious scheme of fraud and force on election day, that, if carried out, is destined to reduce the vote for General Taylor by 15,000 to 20,000 votes. They assert that Goebel has perfected plans to throw Louisville into a riot on election day by having the policemen and firemen raid the polling places, as they did on May 12, the occasion of the Democratic primary.

It is contended that by this move Goebel will be able to have the vote of the Louisville Congressional District thrown out altogether, and that the same plan is to be carried out in the Covington district.

There is little doubt of Goebel's ability to raid the polls, if he deems it advisable.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

Expansion and Other Important Questions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Cabinet meeting today lasted two hours, much of the time being spent in reading and discussing the preliminary report of the Philippine Commission. The report was considered very satisfactory, and received the full approval of the Cabinet.

There was some incidental discussion of the status of our insular possessions in relation to a postal union. Postmaster General Smith will investigate the subject and report at some future meeting.

A particular point under discussion was that involving the right under the law of our soldiers in the Philippines to send through the mails to friends in this country souvenirs of little or no commercial value. Under a strict construction of the law, articles of any commercial value, except books, are prohibited from being sent through the mails.

The report coming from Canada to the effect that Sir Louis Davies, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, who recently returned from England, was treated with scant courtesy by the customs officials at New York, was mentioned. The President sincerely regrets that Sir Louis was put to any inconvenience or suffered annoyance at the hands of customs inspectors, and it is probable that the regrets of this Government will be forwarded to him.

NEW HONOLULU STEAMERS.

The Prospects of the Portland-Manila Company.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—The Colgrove-Finlay Company, projectors of the Portland-Philippines, British-India Steamship Company, which will run monthly steamers to Manila via Honolulu, announces the arrival in Portland of a 4,000-ton steamer about December 1st. In a letter the managing member of the company says:

"About the 25th of this month our steamer Tetartos, with a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons, will sail from Singapore for Manila, from which port she will clear for Portland direct, reaching there about December 1. The Tetartos will be followed in thirty days by the Armenian, and thereafter regular monthly service will be maintained, unless the trade requires more vessels, which we are prepared to supply. On the return trip we touch at Honolulu, and will accept freight or passengers for that port."

OTHER NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Miscellaneous Pickings from Exchanges.

The first snow of the season at Chicago fell November 3d.

The Vanderbilt system of railroads is to be more closely unified.

An anti-trust baking powder company is being formed in Chicago.

Vice President Hobart is growing weaker and is not expected to live.

Lady Randolph Churchill is going to South Africa to care for the wounded.

Admiral Dewey says the bottom has dropped out of the Tagal insurrection.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company is to be reorganized.

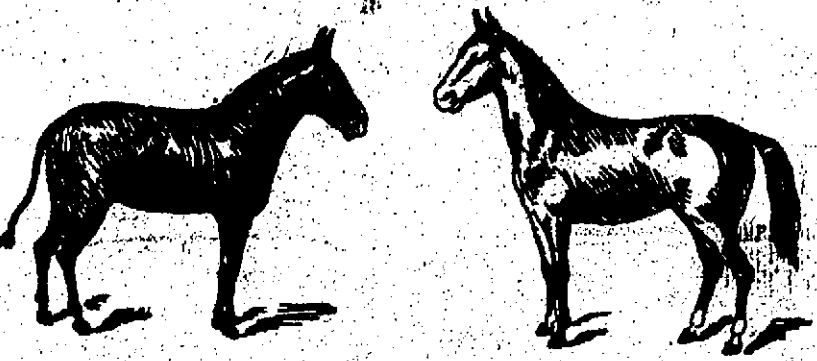
E. L. Godkin has retired from the editorship of the New York Evening Post.

The Dewey-Hazen wedding will take place at the residence of Mrs. Hazen's mother.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

G. SCHUMAN, FORT STREET.



Keeps constantly on hand in his corrals

A LARGE STOCK OF

Fine Young, Strong, Imported Mules

(BROKEN AND UNBROKEN.)

Also, Handsome Buggy and Draft Horses.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Island Orders Promptly Attended To.



THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. — Fort Street.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.,

LIMITED.

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

"Stock for breeding purposes a specialty. Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited."

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. BULL, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. K. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 434—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. V. AVERDAM, Manager.



DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS, (New Designs.) HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA, (Something New.) RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a restorative and a Rheumatism cure. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted in a few minutes to give relief to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles in 3d, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. — sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of four-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England" are engraved on the government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

CASTLE & COKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORY.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waiakua Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugal, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With this issue of the Advertiser, the present editor of it retires, and his place hereafter will be occupied by another. The Advertiser is always "in commission" as the navy men say, though commanders and pilots change.

The new editor is cordially welcomed and the readers of this journal may be assured of his desire and capacity to instruct and please them.

Speaking to him in a stage whisper the retiring editor ventures to say that the average intelligence of this little community is higher than that of any community with the same number of white citizens to be found on the Mainland. Distance from the American continent; isolation; infrequent mail service in past years; the absence of the quivering pulsations of modern American life throbbing through the brain; the woeful lack of diversified industries which are the best proofs of the genuine American spirit; the daily living for many years in the shadow of a unique, and anomalous political life in which the Polynesian dominated in numbers, but was supported on a scaffolding of alien intelligence and influence; and lastly the entire dependence of the islands for prosperity upon the proverbially uncertain legislation of Congress; all of these events have served to force the life of the community into conservative channels and have partially severed its intelligence from progressive action, excepting in the matter of public education.

The incoming editor assumes the serious task of commenting upon affairs at the time of a radical and final absorption of an independent sovereignty, with an extraordinary mixture of races, by the Greater America.

The innumerable and perplexing problems forcing themselves to the front will, in a large measure, not be settled by any local influence. The supreme national power at Washington will dispose of these in its own way, and in accordance with national ideas. But there will remain local and municipal questions, involving the supply of labor, the introduction of diversified industries, the improvement of the educational system and the administration of local laws, which will deeply concern the comfort of the members of the community. In these the incoming editor will find ample opportunity to inform and aid his readers, provided he regards the philosopher Emerson's aphorism, "The truth is too simple for us; we do not like those who unmask our illusions." He will, therefore, find it politic to avoid the broadest truth. He is, indeed, the happy editor who correctly practices the maxim, "That he who leads men must in a measure follow them." For to follow only is to confirm popular errors and mistakes, while ceasing to follow, even in search of a larger truth, is to lessen the present influence.

The anomalous position of the editor and of the preacher also is, that while they find individuals thoughtful and dissatisfied with existing affairs, everywhere they find the community serene, contented and above instruction. Disraeli said, "There is no education like adversity," which is a paraphrase of the maxim that "Sweet are the uses of adversity." It is somewhat discouraging to the preacher or editor or teacher that calamity is their great superior as an instructor, but that if they should publicly invoke his aid, the people would tynch them on a branch of the monkey-pod tree. Goethe said, "Who serves the public is a poor creature, he worries himself and no one is grateful to him for his services."

But to the editor and to all sincere instructors there come occasionally words from manly men, and the sweetest words from womanly women which are the all-sufficient compensations for efforts which are made to improve the common weal.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What then will be the future of Hawaii? What the outcome of the geographical position, of the mixture of races, of the numerical dominance of the Portuguese over the Anglo-Saxon, of the dominance numerically of the Asiatics over all? What will be the effect on Hawaii of the abandonment of the use of coal, and the substitution of electricity, so that calling and coal-mining stations will not be necessary? Will the exigencies of trade ever make this port a manufacturing centre, or make it a common exchange for the commodities of the Pacific? What will be the social life? Which race or mixture of races will finally dominate socially in this isolated spot? Will what we call Americanism, absorb the alien elements or will the alien ele-

ments absorb the American? Will there finally rise here a composite people of Latins, Asiatics, and Teutons, intelligent, active, educated under our admirable school system, and equipped with knowledge and training to finally possess all of our commerce and industries?

The political institutions will assuredly be fixed and maintained by the Federal Government. They will not change, though the majority of the people will not understand them, and a century may pass before the Americanization is completed.

There are two distinct views of the evolution of Hawaii. One is that under the pressure of Federal laws the labor system will gradually change, and American and European laborers will supplant the Asiatics. This view is enforced by the fact that the Asiatics are not disposed to bring their families to these islands, and their residence is largely temporary. With their withdrawal, the European under superior inducements will immigrate.

The other view is that the Asiatics will remain, and increase, through immigration, and the birth of children. This view favors the belief that Hawaii will become finally the Asiatic outpost of the United States, just as Hongkong is the Asiatic outpost of the British, and that finally here, as in Hongkong, there will reside an intelligent, well educated and wealthy class of Asiatics, who will gradually absorb all of the industries, including that of sugar production, just as the Chinese have taken from the British merchants, the tea and silk trade of Hongkong and Singapore, and have absorbed the mining of tin in the Banca straits, and are now competing with the British in Shanghai, in the manufacturing of cotton goods. This view also holds that the practical exclusion of the small industries here, owing to the dominance of the sugar industry, discourages European immigration, just as the cotton mills of New England have discouraged the growth of an American population, by importing the French-Canadians who have lowered and fixed the price of wages.

Whichever view is correct is of little consequence to the nation. A hundred thousand Asiatics in these islands will not affect the nation's destiny. If every American now residing on these islands disappeared today, the soil would remain American, and whoever resided here would come within the sphere of American influence and of American laws.

Moreover, the policy of Expansion is in direct opposition to the policy of Asiatic exclusion. America cannot expand and exclude at the same moment. If she takes she must give, as Great Britain gives and takes. Expansion, in its last analysis, means universal and unobstructed free trade and the right of free emigration and immigration. America in searching an outlet for her products will, in the course of time, swing into line with Great Britain, and find her advantage in the promotion of a reciprocal commerce. Hawaii as the outpost in the Pacific, will quickly feel these movements directed by the national policy. She no longer shapes her own future. What will it be?

TO BEGIN WITH

The change of editorship in this paper does not imply a reversal of the local policy which has made the Advertiser acceptable in years past to the moral, thoughtful and responsible people of Hawaii. Ownership remains the same and the conservative traditions of the paper as they have come down through men like H. M. Whitney, Henry Castle and W. N. Armstrong will be respected. The undersigned, though identified with Honolulu journalism at a time when recurring national crises embittered party spirit and put newspapers as well as people in a combative mood, believes the time to have long since come for good will and helpfulness in the unbuilding of these islands. He has no other desire than to help in this attractive work and meanwhile, as chances offer, to increase the value and if possible the popularity of the Advertiser, as a journal of the day. From time to time the public will see that an effort is being made to add to the interest, variety and scope of the news columns. Of course it is not practicable to make a metropolitan paper in Honolulu; at least not yet. But the Advertiser will still keep even pace with the growth of the city and of Hawaii's great interests and will do its best to hold the van of all the newspapers of America's lately-acquired possessions. It is now perhaps, the largest oldest and best-known public journal of the new American empire and as such it will be American in all that the term has honorably come to mean in the lexicon of patriotic men. Further than this the incoming editor makes no promises. The paper must speak for itself.

WALTER G. SMITH

Aguinaldo with his main army, is said to be "resting on his arms." His legs are probably tired.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA

The report, not yet fully authenticated, that the German interests in Samoa have been exchanged for certain British interests in Micronesia follows the rumor of an attempt to dissolve the three-headed partnership in Samoa by mutual consent. If true the story may be said to prepare the way for another, touching a British offer to the United States for the remaining third. Luckily Great Britain has something to offer which might attract the American eye. Bermuda would be a fair trade though it is likely that the British Government would prefer to cede Jamaica, an island which has ceased to be a source of strength and profit to Her Majesty's empire and become an uncertain and troublesome asset. There is no mistaking the fact that Jamaica, in American hands, would, by virtue of reciprocity or the free trade which inheres with the Territorial relation, become as rich and prosperous as it was a hundred and twenty years ago. Then, in per capita wealth, Jamaica was what Hawaii is now, a "Jamaican fortune" being the favorite English synonym for individual opulence. As is well known the fertile West Indian island wants to come into the American system so as to revive its sugar industry; and there are many American statesmen who had rather give Pago Pago to Great Britain than let that power keep a part of the first strategic importance near Cuba, Porto Rico and Key West. The retention of Samoa in part or whole has not aroused much interest on the mainland since the annexation of Hawaii. The place counts for little there, save perhaps in the Pacific Coast States, while the primacy of the West Indies signifies a great deal.

THE HAWAIIAN BOOM.

People who have come here from the Coast expecting to find Honolulu and Hawaii in the throes of such a boom as the one that afflicted Southern California in 1886-87 are agreeably disappointed. The Southern California excitement was a speculation in dreams and futures while that of Honolulu is largely an investment in value that either exist or are sure to come of current and stable activities and plans in business. When Los Angeles and San Diego took their upward turn they had but a precarious income and their land was described as the kind upon which nothing could be raised but the price. The fling as to the unproductiveness of the soil was unjust but it described a current opinion which the prevailing methods of farming and fruit-growing did not tend to remove. Undoubtedly the boom had no good excuse and in the opinion of many well-informed men the urban development of Southern California is now out of all proportion to the resources of the section in agriculture and commerce.

But no one can truthfully say the same of the boom in Honolulu. The upward movement in business and in the values of real estate here, though sudden and startling, is a thing which would have come to pass gradually, as a healthful growth, if politics had given it a chance. In a phrase natural development was impeded by doubts as to the tenure of the government. Now that the doubts have passed away we are getting the results of natural development all at once. What boom we have—and it is certainly a remarkable one—rests on products we sell to the consuming world and upon the assurance that good government will protect the rights of real and personal property. Such a boom should last until Hawaii reaches the full measure of its commercial opportunity and though the overdoing of stock speculation may now and then cause panic, any such subsidence in real values as Southern California experienced as out of the question at least while sugar can find a remunerative sale. And considering that the United States must import sugar for many years to come on the basis of its present consumption—saying nothing of the steady increase of the consuming population—we feel justified in thinking that the present good times will abide indefinitely.

THE LOCAL WATER QUESTION

A water shortage in Honolulu, such as is now threatened, ought to be a very rare occurrence. The average rainfall of this city is, in its driest district, about the same as that of San Francisco and is double that of San Diego, yet both the California cities get along very well through a prolonged dry season, lasting in the case of San Diego for seven months. Sometimes they feel a slight pressure of drought but that is only when, after a season of limited rainfall, their reservoirs are heavily drawn upon for orchard and truck farm irrigation. In Honolulu the city reservoirs do not supply the surrounding agricultural country. They have only the city or part of it to care for and a city that which has an average annual rainfall on the seashore of 27.58 inches and a maximum record of 49.82 inches. At the minimum rate of 12.46 inches there ought to be plenty of drinking and

sprinkling water, inasmuch as San Diego, after allowing the orchardists to draw supplies from its distributing plants, finds that the water stored up from an annual precipitation of 12 to 14 inches is all sufficient. But San Diego has big reservoirs and Honolulu little ones.

That indicates our trouble. Rain enough falls but we do not get the full benefit of it. The reservoirs up the Nuuanu valley are too small and too shallow to hold enough water to tide over a period of slightly diminished rainfall. They do not lack, the year around, for rain, as in the valley an annual precipitation of 80 inches and more has been known; but sometimes the rain holds off awhile and then the Nuuanu supply runs down alarmingly. Were the present reservoirs made larger and deeper and new ones built on the Government reservation, a water shortage would become a thing unknown.

Unless it is proposed to depend more and more on artesian wells and eventually to rely on them altogether, we think the Government ought, when practicable, to take up the question of impounding dams and settle the water question for good and all. The need of larger water resources is increasing with the growth of Honolulu's population and the money to meet it is in the Treasury waiting upon lawful appropriation. If a part of the surplus is to go into public works why not reservoirs? Nothing in the line of public improvement could be more desirable, however attractive other projects may appear.

THE COMING AUTOMOBILE.

Automobile carriages, though common enough in New York and other Atlantic coast cities are slow of introduction in the West. There are a few of these self-propelling vehicles in California, Oregon and Washington and at least one in Honolulu, though in no place West of the Rocky mountains do they figure much commercially. Some months ago a company was formed to operate automobile cabs and trucks in San Francisco and Los Angeles and great promises were made. It was said that, by the present time, trucks carrying a ton weight each would be giving an up-and-down-hill service in San Francisco at the uniform speed of ten miles an hour and that cabs would be playing the mischief with the receipts of the cable and trolley cars. But the hopes thus raised have not been realized. Various excuses are given, notably the excessive demand in the East and the great expense of the machine. No doubt automobiles are too costly though the original prices have been reduced. When the machines grow cheaper the West and these islands will see a great many of them.

Cheapness and improved models are bound to come. The earlier bicycles cost \$150, yet a better wheel can now be had for \$40. When breech-loading shot guns were invented the kind that now sells for \$50 cost \$300. The price of sewing machines and parlor organs, not to mention many other utilities, has been similarly affected by progressive invention and a wider demand. So it is fair to infer that, sooner or later, the automobile will be well within reach of any man who can now afford a horse and carriage and that it will in some degree retard investment in other means of municipal public transit. A generation hence the self-propelling vehicle may monopolize the carrying trade of the streets.

Honolulu, Hilo and Hawaii generally, though by no means averse to electric railroads and the like, will be among the first of all Western communities to welcome the perfected and cheapened automobile and to make a generous use of it. Owing to extensive dooryards Honolulu is a city of magnificent distances, a fact which accounts, along with the disreputable mule-car system, for our numerous and busy hacks. These distances will never be lessened. On the contrary, as the city grows into a mid-ocean Hongkong, they will be doubled and trebled and by that token rapid transit to and from every street corner will have to come. That will be the chance of the automobile to meet a crying public want and we cannot doubt that it will not only meet it then but anticipate it for many years. We are sure to have private automobiles enough when the demand of the trans-Mississippi region begins to be supplied and in time may manufacture them. And after the private motor carriage the public one must quickly follow.

THE DANGER OF IRRIGATION

The proper use of water in irrigating the cane lands may soon become a vital question in these islands. The Department of Agriculture in Washington through its numerous and efficient correspondents is informed that irrigation may produce large crops, but ruin the land. Ignorant farmers and ranchmen, in California and elsewhere have failed to study the soil and the effect of water upon it. But they are now discovering as a mat-

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BRACKWIRE, Horlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood-Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 for \$2.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ter of fact that the valuable minerals constituents of the soil are leached out and entirely removed by excessive irrigation. This subject is now so forcibly pressed upon the Department of Agriculture that it is taking steps to investigate what the effect of excessive irrigation is.

It has selected Dr. Maxwell to make this investigation. This selection is fortunate because the investigations will be made here, and on our own soil. The plantations will have the immediate benefit of them.

The conclusions reached at the present time at the Experimental station, as presented in the report upon the experiments is startling. If the quantity of water for irrigation may be reduced seventy-five per cent, as the experiments tend to show, and on the other hand an excessive use of water leaches off the valuable mineral elements of the soil, it is evident enough that we are in no position to boast of our knowledge about cane cultivation. We may be far in advance of sugar planters elsewhere, but if our plantations are not conducted so as to make them permanently profitable, we are making no real progress.

The temper of our planters is, however, to avail themselves of all the knowledge on the subject which scientific study can give, and they may, and ought to keep themselves in advance of the world's best knowledge on the subject.

It is a pleasure to note that the public debt of the United States was cut down in October, in the next sum of \$2,766,199. Seeing that the country is running a costly war this showing of retrenchment is quite beyond ordinary anticipations. As a card for prosperity the Republican leaders may be trusted to make the most of it.

The South African cable has been carrying an unusual weight of woes but the chances are that its "break" occurred in the London War Office. The strong hand of the censor is at work there in the way made familiar at Washington in Spanish war times. It can "break" a cable on occasion as easily as it can turn down a correspondent.

Harper's Weekly has changed front on the issue of expansion and even goes so far as to criticize the views of its former editor Carl Schurz. The new departure is due to the Double-day-McClure management, the rugged Americanism of which is one of the best titles to popularity which the old Weekly now enjoys. Mr. Caspar Whitney whose excellent work on Hawaiian America was lately reviewed on this page probably had a hand in making the change.

Hawaiian imports for October make rather impressive totals. From the United States we took products valued at \$1,121,338.92 and from all other countries \$265,705.79. The total for ten months of the current year is \$15,654,417.31 as against \$3,959,928.50 for the same period of 1898. The increase is \$5,094,488.81, the vastly larger part of which, being to the advantage of the United States, ought to reconcile the veriest mugwump to the philosophy of expansion and new markets.

Despite the building boom the scarcity of rentable houses in Honolulu is remarked by every visitor. There would be a much larger permanent population here if every applicant for a dwelling house could get one within a reasonable time. Fortunately there is plenty of room in the inhabited suburbs for more cottages and all that is wanting is the enterprise and faith in the future which is needed to put the structures up. A good many landowners and capitalists fear that building may be overdone, but considering that the complete annexation of the group, the cable project and the isthmian canal idea will all help to sustain the immigration of home-seekers, it is reasonable to think that the danger point is a long way ahead.

The Samoan settlement does not leave Great Britain in with the United States after all. It is Germany that stays in the group with a preponderating influence. As that power has nothing to trade which the United States particularly wants the chances are that the American flag will continue to wave over Pago Pago harbor and that American influence will keep a footing throughout the islands.

"Glamis thou art! Cawdor thou shalt be!" The promise fits the case of James D. Phelan of San Francisco, whose third election to the office of Mayor has put him in the direct line of promotion to the United States Senatorship. The State Democracy will now bend its energies to get the Legislature and on account of the Burns-Grant scandals of last winter it may not have much trouble in winning.

When such men as Senator Cullem can go far astray in the discussion of island affairs the wisdom of sending delegates to Washington to keep Congress properly informed needs no defense. General Hartwell and ex-Attorney General Smith will find plenty to do among the members of the Senate and House and they ought to be of invaluable service to the cause of good government here. One of their first efforts should be to put Senator Cullem on his guard against gold bricks.

The sugar crop of Australasia for the last financial year was the largest on record. Queensland produced 1,637,734 tons; New South Wales 23,000 tons; Fiji 34,000 tons for export and a total was had for New South Wales and Fiji of 2,664,034 tons. The consumption is estimated at 94½ pounds per capita. The surplus was chiefly shipped to the redneries of Canada and Hongkong. It is said the prospects for the coming year are as good as were those of any previous one.

The dogged fighting powers of the British always show best in adversity. That is now the case in South Africa, where, since the capture of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment, General White's army has won some important successes. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that General White will hold out until the arrival of General Buller's corps, when the Boers will be forced to take the defensive. Almost anything is predictable of the men who are making such brilliant sorties from Ladysmith.

The elections as a whole were a distinct popular indorsement of the McKinley policy. In Ohio the McLean fight was along the lines of pro-life and anti-expansion, the result being that the Democracy was overwhelmed. Bryan saved his home State and that was about all, even Kentucky failing to elect his friend Goebel. Wherever national issues were at the fore the Administration was cordially sustained. Hence the Democracy will be forced to change front before 1900 and it will probably do its best to persuade Dewey to lead the movement, Bryan appears to be a negligible quantity for good and all.

The war in the Philippines presents a sharp contrast to the one in South Africa. In the latter the opposing forces mass and fight and decisive battles are had; in the former all the mauling is done by the Americans while the enemy scatters into guerrilla squads and harasses the movements of General Otis' men without giving the latter a chance to capture or kill many of them at a time. It is doubtful if the Tagals appear anywhere a thousand strong. These tactics are characteristically Spanish and they are most difficult to deal with as Napoleon himself found out in the course of the Peninsular campaign.

The absence of Mr. W. N. Armstrong's work from these columns will not be regretted more by the Hawaiian public than by his successor in the editorial chair. By his cultivated style his wide and thorough acquaintance with these islands and their people, his sympathy with progress, his genial wit and his happy way of illustration Mr. Armstrong has gained a personal circle of pleased and attentive readers which includes the Advertiser staff along with the great majority of Advertiser readers. It is a common hope that Mr. Armstrong will not, while in Hawaii or out of it, neglect his standing invitation to enter the columns of this journal whenever the spirit moves him.

VIEWS FROM THE STATES.

Dwight M. Baldwin, a prominent citizen of Red Wing, Minn., and W. H. Howe, of Nashville, Tenn., who is a large operator in ice, have been in this city since the arrival of the Hongkong Maru. They will leave on the China to go around the world. Both gentlemen express themselves as charmed with the climate and scenery of Hawaii, but they think there is a crying need of diversified industries here which will permit the more general employment of young white men.

BY JNO. M. HORNER

Successful Island Business Man
Writes of Education.

HE CRITICISES CERTAIN SYSTEMS

His Idea of Man's Tasks—Students
Who are He places at Twenty,
Views on Youth.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. Editor: I am asked to write something upon the above subject, which I approach with feelings of delicacy, as there seems to be much concern felt by the thoughtful, kind-hearted people as to the future of the Hawaiian race, which truly seems serious. It is believed his schooling has something to do with his future gloomy outlook, which is quite possible.

Agriculture is proposed as an improvement if added to our present schools, but this is one of the impossible things, as it could reach only a small part of the people. Any effective means that would instruct pupils to look to and rely on Mother Earth, the machine shop, the mine, counting-house, etc., for employment and subsistence would be a big improvement upon our present methods of schooling the youth of these islands, and particularly so with the young Hawaiian.

The earth is the mother of man, and to her directly or indirectly we should look for our physical comforts. Every young person should be instructed where his food comes from, his clothing, his earthly comforts, and how they are all produced by labor. All should be encouraged to look forward to, work for, and aim at sometime owning a piece of land for a home, where he could always find employment working under his own dictation and become independent, and not compelled to seek elsewhere for employment, working out others' ideas. A nation of home-owners is much in advance of a nation of renters, so far at least, as independence and home improvement is concerned. Renters don't have much stimulus to improve their homes.

A native or any other boy kept at school and his every want supplied without labor during his entire youth, is a poor, unfinished specimen of humanity to turn loose in the world to get his living. He is unqualified to battle with the storms of life, for which his friends were so long endeavoring to qualify him by cramming his mind with theory at the neglect of practical usefulness. A young man thus schooled away from useful labor and compelled to get his own living at the age of 20 years, his schooling having put false notions of his importance into his head and laziness into his body; at this stage of his existence it will be the exception if he takes kindly to any productive labor. If he should, he may be a producer of wealth and a valuable citizen, but if he takes the opposite course and becomes an associate of the saloon, the low lotteries, the gambling dens and other vile holes, his schooling in morals and the virtue of labor, if any was given him, proves a failure, because he was schooled away from labor, away from earning his bread by the sweat of his face. His schooling causes him to look upon physical labor as only for Chinese, Japanese and low-down people of other races, but not for an educated gentleman like him, so he persistently concludes to live without labor, as he has been schooled the first twenty years of his life. The right thing to do for the rising generation evidently would be to instruct them to begin to wait upon themselves and their fathers and mothers in many things at an early age, thus earning, in part at least, their bread by learning how to satisfy honorably their physical requirements. Then they would know how to go forward in after-life. It should not matter what the wealth or standing of their parents may be, or how many servants they can command; every youth, from 6 years up, should be taught self-dependence and not to look to their elders, their servants or their parents' money for assistance, as life may be a long road with many a crook anything for his physical comfort and heavy hills to climb. A youth brought up without being taught how to do anything for his physical comfort and support is one to be pitied when his supports drop away, which frequently happens even among the wealthy. The Hawaiian youth schooled and maintained without labor in our private schools find their support drop away as soon as they leave school. Then comes the tug of war, they having nothing to eat and don't know how to earn it, either by laboring for others or producing it from the elements.

A short time ago I was conversing with a Hawaiian gentleman while on a steamer upon the schooling of the Hawaiian youth. He was emphatic in his opinion that the Hawaiian youth were wrongly schooled, as they were not schooled to earn their living. He pointed to about a dozen young Hawaiians singing in a distant part of the steamer. He said: "They are from school, but they don't know anything. They can sing, but don't know how to support themselves. I had a boy in that school four years. He appeared well schooled in the books, but after leaving school he came home, has been there ever since, and I have to support him. He is now past 20, but knows nothing about labor of any kind for supporting himself." This we believe to be a fair sample of the majority of Hawaiian young men schooled without physical labor, and surely the future for such is gloomy indeed. No wonder friends of the race began to feel dependent on the matter.

A similar complaint has recently been made by an American Indian, Geronimo, the famous Apache Chief, at an Indian congress, is reported to have said: "These warriors are making fools of themselves. For years I

fought the whites thinking that with my few braves I could kill them all and regain our hunting grounds, but I have traveled over the country and seen the cities and the work of the white man. After this my heart was ready to burst. I knew the race of the Indians will be heard of no more except in the white man's books. I approve of Government educating the Indian, but when the Government takes our children and educates them, it should give them something to do and not turn them loose to run wild upon the agency. Until that time comes educating the Indian is throwing money away. What can an educated Indian do out in the sagebrush and cactus?"

Dr. Franklin, writing about theory as against real knowledge, "Observed a tendency of the New England peasant sending at least one of his children to Harvard. I observed a great many after graduation lived as poor as church mice, being unable to dig, ashamed to beg, and to live by their wits was impossible."

Sixty-two years after this was written in a little account of the American Indian, Franklin told a story evidently intended to illustrate his avowal that "Most of the learning in use is of no great use," and to show the difference between book-knowledge and real knowledge. At an Indian treaty in 1744 he relates: "After the principal business was settled, the Commissioners from Virginia acquainted the Indians by a speech that there was at Williamsburg a college, with a fund for educating Indian youth; and that if the Six Nations would send down half a dozen of their young lads to that college the Government would take care that they should be well provided for, and instructed in all the learning of the white people. The Indians replied: 'We have had some experience of your education; several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the North provinces; they were instructed in all your sciences, but when they came back to us they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods, unable to bear cold or hunger, knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, nor kill an enemy, spoke our language imperfectly, were therefore neither fit for hunters, warriors, nor counsellors.' They were totally good for nothing."

Professor John Cochran, said to be one of Great Britain's leading educators, says: "I have seen many an educated man who could not tell an adverb from a preverb, a green root from an ellipsis, and I have seen men who had taken all the 'varsity degrees so profoundly ignorant that a Digger Indian might pity them."

From the above citations it is seen that white people, as well as Hawaiians and Indians, believe it a cruel mistake to educate the young in book-theory at the expense of a live, practical physical education, which should accompany it. They should be taught both. No individual will ever amount to much who possesses only one of these important qualifications.

Education is to prepare for life, and as the principal object of life is work, education is to teach men how to work in some way—with brain or brawn or both.

JNO. M. HORNER.

TO FOLLOW THE FLAG.

Two Batteries of the Sixth Artillery to Go to Manila

Orders for the early departure for the Philippines of the 6th Artillery stationed here, have caused quite a stir amongst the men who are congratulating themselves upon being at last ordered for active service in the field. There are two batteries of the 6th to leave, Company "A" commanded by Captain Marsh and stationed at the barracks in town, and Company "N" commanded by Lieutenant Cree and stationed at Camp McKinley at Waikeke. Since their arrival here to garrison the islands the 6th U. S. Artillery has made itself most popular with all sections of the people and their departure is contemplated with sincere regret.

As a body of men fit in every way to wear the uniform of Uncle Sam, their movements in the seat of war, will be closely followed by Honolulu's citizens who have come to look upon them as fixtures here and part of the social life of the city. It is probable the command will leave upon one of the through transports to Manila.

Many A Mother's Wish.

Many a mother of a peevish, restless, sickly child has wished that her little one was as strong and rugged as an Indian babe. Such mothers can make their children strong and well, if they rid the child's system of worms, which cause nine-tenths of children's troubles. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will do it. For centuries the Indians used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Ashford May Return.

It is stated in San Francisco that Clarence W. Ashford intends to return to the Islands if the Territorial bill passes and organize the Democratic party. Ashford was formerly a Republican but he sees an opportunity in Democratic politics here which does not present itself on the Republican side. His brother, Colonel Volney Ashford, of stirring Hawaiian memory, is slightly improving under electrical treatment at the French hospital but no hopes are had of his recovery.

SYNOD IS BUSY

Americanizing Diocesan System is
Part of the Work.

PAIR OF MARKED INNOVATIONS

One Passed Upon Affirmatively.
Second Will Be Enacted—A
Council for the Bishop.

At the present session of the Diocesan Synod, over which His Lordship Bishop Willis is presiding, most marked

RT. REV. ALFRED WILLIS.
(Bishop of Honolulu.)

ed and positive steps are being taken for the purpose of Americanizing, as it were, the Anglican Church in Hawaii. The proceedings in point, all of which are being initiated by Bishop Willis, have been contemplated for some months. Many of the changes were considered during the conference here the last day of last month between Bishop Willis, head of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, and Bishop Potter, who was in the Islands officially for the American Church Committee on "Increased Responsibilities" on account of the extension of the territory of the United States. At the meeting of the Synod last evening the following, after being carefully considered, was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That the following statute be enacted:

Whereas, it is desirable that there be a standing committee for this Diocese to act as a Council of Advice to the Bishop; it is by the Bishop, Clergy and Laity in Diocesan Synod assembled, enacted and determined as follows:

That such standing committee shall consist of two priests and two laymen, communicants of the Church and resident within the Diocese. One priest and one layman shall be elected by the Synod by ballot, the clerical member being elected by the clergy and the lay member by the laity. Each member shall hold office for two years or until his successor be appointed.

Such standing committee shall elect from their own body a president and secretary. They may meet on their own adjournment from time to time and the president shall have power to summon special meetings whenever he shall deem it necessary.

Such standing committee shall be a Council of Advice to the Bishop. They shall be summoned on requisition of the Bishop whenever he shall wish for their advice. And they may meet of their own accord, and agreeably to their own rules when they may be disposed to advise the Bishop.

Should a vacancy occur amongst the Bishop's appointees the Bishop shall fill the vacancy, and should a vacancy occur among the elected members, the standing committee shall fill the vacancy.

The Synod will meet at 4 this afternoon and the appended, which was introduced as a portion of the above, will be taken up. As the proceedings are remarkable for unanimity and entire lack of friction the Board of Missions will without question be created. There has never been such a Board in this Diocese, though more or less missionary work has been in progress all the time. Both the Board and the Standing Committee are strictly from the "American system."

the same; to make appropriations for the support of the clergy appointed by the Bishop in proportion to the importance of the work assigned to them and according to the income of the board.

2. That such board consist of the Bishop, who shall be ex-officio president, the standing committee, and one layman elected by the laity.

3. That the board appoint its own treasurer and secretary.

The business of the Synod is proceeding expeditiously and with a few hours more of work on island affairs will be finished.

To Buy Machinery.

John Emmelhuth, the hardware merchant and plumber, suddenly made up his mind to journey to the States, and is now aboard the Nippon Maru near San Francisco. The well-known business man is making a quick trip and with well-defined purpose. A friend brought him from the Mainland

RT. REV. ALFRED WILLIS.
(Bishop of Honolulu.)

some information concerning the Export Exposition now being held at Philadelphia and Mr. Emmelhuth concluded to go on there and buy machinery and stock for the purpose of enlarging his King street business.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and Will Stand Investigation.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate you haven't to go to San Francisco to do so. It's not a long story published about a resident of New York or Washington. It's about a resident of Honolulu. Read the following:

Mr. Levi Drew, of this city, states: "I suffered from a lame back for a number of years. During this time I was working as a carpenter, and the lifting of heavy timber required in my occupation, was, I think, the cause of my backache. No one but a fellow victim can well understand what a troublesome complaint this is. At length I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I then obtained some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. The use of them has convinced me from personal experience that they are a wonderful cure for backache and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others for this complaint."

Please remember, the word of Honolulu people is always found endorsing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They talk through your neighbors and friends.

The kidneys become diseased by intemperate habits of eating or drinking, by excessive care, worry or fretting, by exposure to colds and moisture, by injuries to the loins and back, etc. The most common symptoms are a dull sensation of weight about the loins, pain in the back, feeling of faintness, dizziness, nervousness, frequent thirst, difficulty in breathing, too great flow of urine or too little. Kidney trouble renders the blood impure, injures the digestion and upsets the nervous system, thus striking at the very source of life. They are very important organs and how little are they understood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents a box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Laborer Loses His Life.

On Monday afternoon, a Japanese laborer on Honolulu plantation fell under the wheels of a car upon which he had been riding and received injuries which later on proved fatal.

A telephone summons to Dr. C. B. Cooper sent that gentleman post haste to the scene, but nothing could be done to save the man's life. The accident was entirely through his own carelessness.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat. It allays the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century. Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTSAGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.Metropolitan
Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.Shipping and Family
Butchers.NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.PURE - BRED
POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WERBON.
Eastlawn, Punahou Honolulu, H. I.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Each bottle contains 40 pills. In boxes of 40, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Dyeing and Finishing Co., Ltd., London, England.

ELEEELE!
Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot
Water Bottles, Bulb and
Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and
guaranteed to last longer than other
Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW
DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED COUGH REMEDY. It is superior to all other cough remedies in its effectiveness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes: "I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LUCY, BARNUM, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, Chamberlain, London, October 1st 1899, writes: "My son, who has contracted his first cold in his business to-day, I remember my mother giving me this Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOREN'S THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.
L. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Esq., London," on the Government Stamp.
Beware Imitations. Established 1894.
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT ONLY FIND TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALASIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND OCEANIC REGIONS.
Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 1d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

FOUNDRIES BUSY

Pressure of Plantation Work and Large Orders to Fill.

Importation of 300 Car Loads of Raw Material—Pumps, Pumps and Iron Pipe.

With the opening of the sugar season comes the periodic pressure of business upon the local foundry establishments. The wave of Hawaiian industry, in fact, reaches both San Francisco and Eastern foundrymen, as is evidenced by the activity shown in their local agencies. The rapid increase and development in plantation work since annexation has, indeed, taxed the local foundries to their utmost. This increased demand for plantation machinery has caused the local plants to largely increase facilities for handling both the present and future work of the numerous plantations on the islands, which, of course, results in the employment of a largely increased number of skilled mechanics.

Inquiry at the various Honolulu establishments and agencies shows great activity to meet the demands. The following is some of the work lately completed and finishing in the Honolulu foundries and the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco for the various plantations:

The Honolulu Iron Works, the largest and oldest foundry in Hawaii, is now shipping to the Mahee Sugar Co., a fine nine roller mill, thirty-four by seventy-two inches, with engine of twenty-eight horsepower. They are also shipping to the Mahee Sugar Co., a similar mill, thirty-four by 60, with engine, 24 by 54 and turning complete. An eight foot vacuum pan and three of the largest sized mud presses, with a large number of water tanks are also being sent to this plantation. Honokaa plantation is also to the front with two fine three roller mills, 32 by 60, with engine complete, 22 by 42. Hamakua plantation is now receiving a 10-foot vacuum pan together with an eight-foot single effect with mixers and centrifugals; and Wailanae is having shipped a three roller mill, 32 by 60 complete, with engine, 20 by 42 inches. Besides these there are nearly finished an eight-foot vacuum pan complete for the Wailanae Mill Co., and a similar pan for the Pepeekeo plantation. A quantity of machinery has also lately been shipped to Kekaha. Besides the above heavy list of machinery the same firm has made and shipped this year one hundred and fifty thousand feet of large water pipe ranging from twenty to thirty inches in size.

In regard to the latter item it is estimated that a duplicate order at the present time would cost the plantation men, owing to the late advance in materials, at least \$100,000 more. Taking this and other facts into consideration the Honolulu Iron Works has lately placed in the East a heavy order for material aggregating 3000 tons. This is the largest order ever sent out from islands for raw material and will load 300 cars in its passage overland to San Francisco. The Iron Works has made a special contract with the railway company for transportation and expects that the big order will begin arriving here in January next. Owing to the large increase of trade in all directions the Iron Works is constantly increasing its capacity for turning out work rapidly and satisfactorily and is at present working between five and six hundred men, in night and day shifts, to keep even with the incoming orders.

Close to the Honolulu Iron Works comes the old reliable Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco, whose agents have lately moved into their fine new offices on Nuuanu street near King. The Risdon company reports that the new plant for the Honolulu Sugar Co. is progressing favorably and will be finished within the coming year. The new pumps of seven and a half million gallons capacity daily have just been started and are giving entire satisfaction, pumping, in fact, more water than can be used at the present time. The set of pumps for the same company of eleven and a half million gallons daily is stated to be nearly ready for delivery. The large pump for the American Sugar Company of Molokai is also well under way in the shops at San Francisco and will be ready for shipment within the next six months. The large set of powerful pumps for the Kihel company of Maui are well under way and a large force of men are already on the ground sinking shafts for their reception. The manner in which these pumps are being put in is a new departure in these islands, and will undoubtedly interest those connected with plantation plants and work. The Risdon Works is also nearing completion on the pumps for the Maunaloa Sugar Company and expect to place them in operation by the first

of next January. The agent of the company here expresses satisfaction at the fact that all the pumps thus far furnished by the Risdon Iron Works have exceeded expectations and have received much praise from those using them. In addition to pumps the company is also building a complete nine roller sugar mill for the Maunaloa Sugar Company which will be ready in April, 1901. The 2000 feet of twenty-four inch pipe, ball joints, for the Hawaiian Sewer Co., to be laid in the bay, is now on the ground ready to be put in.

A call on Messrs. Catton, Neill & Co. of Queen street, develops the fact that that firm is crowded with work, a large amount of which is the construction of accessories to plantation machinery, such as tanks, coolers, boilers and general repairing work. They are using a full force of men which is constantly being increased and are doing considerable electric installation on different plantations and elsewhere.

IN THE COURTS

The Trial of Detogai for Murder Being Heard.

MOTION TO DISMISS DENIED

Suit Against W. C. Achi—The Kamoo Assessable Stockholders—Conspiracy Suit Continued.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The case of the Republic versus Detogai Marcello, murder in the first degree, occupied the attention of Judge Perry in the Circuit Court all day yesterday.

At about 4 o'clock the case for the prosecution closed, and Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defense, asked the court for a dismissal, on the grounds that defendant had acted in self-defense and the killing was justifiable under the circumstances, and the evidence was not sufficiently strong to warrant a trial by jury.

Judge Perry overruled the motion and the case for the defense was proceeded with.

Kauai (w) filed a complaint yesterday for trespass against W. C. Achi, in relation to certain lands at Kalihi, in which it is alleged that defendant has seized upon, has dug up, removed and otherwise injured portions of the soil thereof.

W. C. Achi has also filed an answer to the above complaint in which every allegation is denied.

Defendants by their attorney T. McCants Stewart have filed an amended answer to the amended complaint of Solomon Kauai vs. John K. Sumner and Ho Kee.

Wong Wing by his attorney T. McCants Stewart filed a motion to dismiss the appeal in action in assumpsit, Wong Wing vs. Ah Tuck.

C. Lai Young, guardian of the person and property of Loahia, a minor, has filed his account in the estate.

A writ of execution was issued yesterday for \$153.59 in the case of Sabina K. Hutchinson versus Mrs. J. K. Iaukea, Fanny Strauch, garnishee.

H. L. Evans, by his attorneys Paul Neumann, Geo. A. Davis and W. A. Henshall, has filed a joinder in the demurrer for a bill of relief. This is in connection with the action of certain Kamalo assessable stockholders against the promoters of the company, Frank Huatace, J. J. Egan and Frank H. Foster.

The indictment against Denny and Armstrong for conspiracy in the first degree, was presented yesterday in the Circuit Court. Attorney Creighton appears for Denny, and Attorney Hankey asks for a separate trial of his client, Armstrong. The case was continued till tomorrow.

G. W. Lincoln has applied to the Court for permission to take up an old mortgage by giving another to Percy Pond for \$7000.

C. Kane, convicted on Tuesday of a charge of larceny in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labor by Judge Perry.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1899.

From reports to Weather Bureau. HAWAII.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain
Waialeale	50	22.04
Hilo (town)	100	27.90
Kaunakakai	1250	
Pepeekeo	100	21.32
Honolulu	300	
Hakalau	200	
Honolulu	500	29.32
Laupahoehoe	400	20.22
Oakala	250	14.25
Kukui	750	17.60
Paauhau (Moore)	300	11.45
Paauhau (Greig)	1150	15.05
Honolulu (Muir)	425	9.60
Honolulu (Kalehua)	1900	22.12
Kupihua	700	10.29
Awini Ranch	1100	
Awini Lot 6	2500	
Niuli	200	7.31
Kohala (Maroonage)	350	5.30
Kohala (Mission)	585	5.38
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	5.35
Hawi	400	2.97
Hawi	600	4.58
Waimaea	2720	5.77
Kaliua	850	4.70
Lenihau	1580	
Kealekua	1580	
Nalehu	1250	1.19
Nalehu	1250	0.70
Nalehu	1725	
Honoupo	25	0.45
Hilo	310	0.60
Pahala	850	
Moula	700	
Volcano House	4000	7.07
Olaa (Rusvel)	1700	25.19
Kapoho	110	
Pohiki	10	
Kalapana	8	

Stations—	Elev.	Rain
Lahainaluna	600	0.89
Olowalu	15	0.00
Waipae Ranch	700	0.55
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	285	6.31
Kipahulu	70	6.28
Hamao Plantation	100	13.53
Nahiku	700	8.05
Haiku	700	8.05
Kula (Kealahou)	2900	1.08
Kula (von Tempky)	4000	1.22
Puomalei	1400	9.38
Pala	150	2.32
Haleakala Ranch	2000	8.67

MOLOKAI.

Mapulehu 70

OAHU.

Punahou (Weather Bu-
reau) 50 4.02

Kulaokahua 50 3.70

Kewalo (King St.) 15 2.30

Makiki Reservoir 150 2.73

Kapiolani Park 10 1.46

School St. (Bishop) 50 5.34

Inaane Asylum 30 5.65

Nuuanu (W. W. Hall) 50 5.31

Nuuanu (Wyllie St.) 250 8.72

Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.) 405 9.23

Nuuanu, Luakaha 850 13.08

Maunaloa, Dairy 285 10.08

Maunaloa, Dairy 300 8.55

Mannawili 225 4.35

Kaneohe 100 6.23

Waimanalo 25 2.55

Ahimanu 350 2.69

Kahuku 25 2.69

Wailanae 1700 3.30

Ewa Plantation 60 3.12

Waipahu 200 3.12

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm 200 6.16

Lihue (Molokai) 250 6.98

Kealia 12 4.58

Kilauea 325 5.17

Hanalei 10 7.03

Wailua 32 2.58

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

September, 1899.

Wailua 0.00

Kapoho 2.90

Olowalu 0.00

Hamao Plantation 1.15

Haleahala 0.22

Wailua 0.00

Ewa Plantation 0.07

Oakala 4.32

Pala 0.14

C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

METEOROLOGICALLY.

Summary for the Month of October by Mr. C. J. Lyons.

Temperature mean for the month, 75.7 F.; normal, 74.5; average daily maximum, 81.4; average daily minimum, 71.4; average daily range, 10.0; greatest daily range, 31.0; least, 6.0; highest temperature, 86; lowest, 64.

Barometer average, 29.971; normal do., 29.965 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.81; greatest change in 24 hours, 0.10.

Relative humidity, mean of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 68.6; normal, 70.5; mean dew-point, 55.3; normal, 56; absolute moisture, 6.86 grains per cubic foot.

Rainfall, 4.95 inches; normal, 2.26; total since January 1, 31.59; this is 5.74 inches below normal.

Trade-winds interrupted six days; normal trades for October, 22 days; cloudiness, 5.5 (teaths of sky); normal, 4.3.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 54.2 feet to 54.5 feet above mean sea-level. It is a question whether this rise is not partly due to the fact that the rice-lands are dried at this period for the fall harvest.

A heavy rainfall from the north over nearly the entire group occurred between the 18th and 25th. The following 24-hour records are the leading ones in the respective districts: Pepeekeo, Hilo, 8.40 inches on the 19th; Olaa, 6.32 on the 17th; Paia, 5.70 on the 19th; Nahiku, E. Maui, 5.97; Haleakala Ranch, 2.54; Wailua street, Honolulu, 4.31 on the 20th.

The first snow of the season fell on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa on the 19th, accompanied by thunder and lightning at Hilo and elsewhere. Light earthquakes, Hilo, 29th and 31st; also at Wailanae on the 12th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Government Meteorologist.

A second edition of Miss Mabel Craft's book on Hawaii is to be brought out by the Scribners.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TROPIC OILS.

By the "Tolani" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now afloat over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Clearance Sale

OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

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Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

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(Limited.)

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £3,375,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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AGENTS

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 5,500,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 14.
Haw. sh. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, from Newcastle, with 3,290 tons coal.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Makahewi.
Wednesday, November 15.
United States army transport Pennsylvania, Broomhead, 10 days from Portland, with troops.
Stmr. Mokohi, Sachs, 7 hrs. from Molokai.
United States army transport Olympia, Trowbridge, 10 days from Portland, with troops.
United States army transport Siam, Valentin, 26 days from Manila.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, 7 hrs. from Kauai.
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.
Wednesday, November 15.
Haw. bark Mauna Ala, Smith, from San Francisco with 1600 tons gen. mdse. and 32 head of stock. Left November 2.
Thursday, November 16.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaa, with passengers and 15 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.
Stmr. Niihau, Gregory, from Kailua, with passengers and freight.
Am. schr. Oceanic Vance, Murchison, from Newcastle, with 710 tons of coal.
Am. bktn. Skagit, Robinson, from Port Townsend, with 610,000 feet lumber consigned to Wilder & Co.
Am. stmr. China, Seabury, 7 days from San Francisco, passengers and mdse., to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 14.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Hawaii.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Koloa.
Stmr. Iwaleai, Gregory, Makahewi.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.
Wednesday, November 15.
Am. sp. Chas. E. Moody, Woodside, Tacoma.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Kauai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Elele.
Thursday, November 16.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kannakakai.
Stmr. Helele, McDonald, Paanahu.
Stmr. Mokohi, Dodd, Kamalo.
Brig John D. Spreckels, Christensen, San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapaa.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN DIEGO—Arrived, Nov. 3, stmr. Carlisle City, from Honolulu.
OYSTER BAY—Sailed, Nov. 4, sh. Charmer, for Honolulu.
YOKOHAMA—Arrived, previous to Nov. 4, stmr. America Maru, from Honolulu.
HONGKONG—Sailed, Oct. 14, stmr. Victoria, for Honolulu.
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 5, schr. Honolulu, from Honolulu.
GRAYS HARBOR—Sailed, schr. Ottilie Fjord, for Hilo.
MANILA—Arrived, Nov. 6, Br. stmr. Sikh, from Honolulu; 7, stmr. City of Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu; stmr. Valencia, from Honolulu.
SYDNEY—Sailed, Nov. 7, stmr. Warimoo, for Honolulu.
SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Nov. 5, bkt. Planter, for Honolulu; Nov. 7, bk. Falls of Clyde, for Hilo; Nov. 8, bkt. W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu, brg. Consuelo, for Mahukoua. Arrived, Nov. 5, stmr. Dalney Vostok, from Honolulu; U. S. stmr. Ohio, from Honolulu; Nov. 6, stmr. Doric, from Honolulu; Nov. 7, stmr. Australia, from Honolulu; Nov. 8, bk. Marie Hackfeld, from Honolulu.

CHARTERS.

Lillebonne, Am. schr., 207 tons—Lumber from Gray's Harbor to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.
Metha Nelson, Am. schr., 389 tons (now at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Kihel, by Chas. Nelson.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized.

The Diocesan Synod

The Diocesan Synod met for a short session yesterday afternoon. No business of importance was transacted and the formal closing ceremonies were conducted by the president Bishop Willis announced that he would appoint the committee for the Endowment Fund for the Bishopric of Honolulu within a few days. The Standing Committee met after the close of the Synod and organized for the business of the year.

BORN.

OPUNUI—November 14th at the Maternity Home, to the wife of Captain Charles Oppuni of the police force, a son.
WEISKE—In this city, November 15, 1899, to the wife of H. M. Weiske, a son.
SINGLEHURST—At Honolulu, H. I., November 14, 1899, to the wife of W. G. Singlehurst, a son.

Consul McCook at Dawson says that 20,000 persons will go to Cape Nome next year. Gold shipments for the season from the Klondyke aggregate \$9,247,745. The Cape Nome district is regarded as equally rich.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. China, November 16.—For Honolulu—Mrs. J. Cassidy and five children, Miss M. Cassidy, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, maid, servant and infant, Miss A. Dusenberry, C. R. Edgerton, J. F. Brown, W. J. Wilson, D. N. Hawley, Miss L. C. Annan, J. D. Dole, K. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gehl, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fortescue, F. R. von Lielreg, Miss J. A. E. Gulick, H. Poehls, E. B. Keeble, H. Estinghausen, Miss A. Winter. For Yokohama—Miss L. Daniel, T. T. Windsor, Mrs. F. H. Bugbird and child, H. Benedix, M. Blumer, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. E. F. Noble, F. Muhlhausen, Rev. T. T. Alexander, R. A. de Monchy, Jr., M. Lamadrid, W. R. Devin, W. W. Funge, Jr., Miss Morgan, Miss Noble, A. de Lagre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Payot, R. F. Colborne, F. G. Carpenter, Mrs. H. P. Watt, Mrs. M. R. Foster and maid, C. Pereira, Mrs. James Doyle, Major J. O. Hutchinson, A. H. Emanuel, H. Lord. For Kobe—Miss M. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Parrott. For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Waite and four children. For Shanghai—Mrs. M. Stanleigh, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eubank and child, L. W. Mustard, Miss E. Wood, F. G. Morse, Jas. Harvie, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Crocker, Mrs. M. Wood, For Hongkong—Mrs. F. M. Boswick, Mrs. Col. Greenleaf, W. E. McGill, Mrs. G. L. Edie, W. A. Daland, F. G. Hardeman and child, Mrs. A. E. Ray, Mrs. C. A. Adams, Miss Greenleaf, Mrs. R. E. Walker, Miss M. B. Kip, Mrs. E. Cromwell, Capt. H. C. Benson, Miss Ray, Mrs. M. M. Gearin, H. Gearin, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Miss G. Tracy, Mrs. A. W. Bryan, Mrs. H. E. McCoy, Mrs. H. C. Clement, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mrs. B. Browning, Miss Gearin, G. H. Waters, Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Mrs. A. L. Parmenter, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Master Anderson, Miss Clement, Mrs. E. E. West, Mr. and Mrs. F. Palmer.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, Nov. 16.—G. F. Fritch, J. T. Bowler, R. Shea, C. L. O'Brien.
From Kailua, per stmr. Niihau, Nov. 16.—G. McDougall, A. Berlovitz.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 14.—Dr. McKibbin, Mrs. C. H. Jennings, R. E. Ford and wife, Mrs. George Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rice, J. B. Battersby, A. Lum and wife, C. McLeod, J. D. Levenson, A. W. Dunn, J. N. S. Williams, Miss L. Joshua, Ah Ming, Chong Cheong, Mrs. J. Yasumori, Mrs. Brede, Mrs. Wise, Rev. T. Okumura, Rev. H. Kihara.
For Lahaina, Kona and Kau and Volcano, per stmr. Mauna Loa, November 14.—S. G. Singlehurst, H. T. Hayselden, John Kalkawa, Mr. Vickers, W. R. Castle, F. M. Hatch, Mrs. Noall, F. H. Hayselden, P. Whitmarsh, W. Thompson, Lois Whitmarsh, Miss Irene Mills.
For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 14.—Mrs. Gibb and child, Mrs. E. Morton and son, Mrs. Lishman, Miss M. Cook, Mrs. J. Gibb and child, Mr. Gibb, J. Daiziel, J. W. Young, D. D. Crowley, R. Lishman, H. W. Ludloff, Jr., J. L. Freil Jr., Mrs. Kaholokahiki, A. Mager, P. Schneider, F. J. Sunny, Mr. Stadlander, Mrs. W. G. Walker, W. Gibb, A. Fraser, C. M. Lennan, E. D. Baldwin and wife, L. A. Thurston, H. P. King, G. N. Holmes, C. B. Olsen, A. E. Cooley, W. G. Walker, W. H. Cornwell Jr., C. C. Kennedy, wife and son, R. McCubbin, J. T. Lewis, A. M. Wilson and wife, J. Ross, wife and two children and servant, D. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. S. K. Pua and daughter.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 14.—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, J. K. Farley and wife, M. Brash, Miss M. Lovell, Mrs. W. Warner, Quong Wah On, A. V. Peters, J. Robinson, Mrs. E. J. G. Bryant, G. N. Wilcox and 14 on deck.

For Motokai, per stmr. Lehua, Nov. 16.—D. McCorrison, Mr. Meyer and 30 Japanese immigrants on deck.

Booked.

For Japan and China, per stmr. China, sailing Nov. 17.—Kee Yok, A. S. Young, W. H. Home, D. M. Baldwin.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The barkentine Skagit, lumber-laden from Port Townsend, and the schooner Oceania Vance, with coal from Newcastle, arrived yesterday.

The Pacific Mail Company's trans-Pacific liner China is at the company's dock arriving from San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She will sail for Japan and China this afternoon. The China brings advices from San Francisco up to 2 30 p. m. November 9, having been delayed something over an hour in her sailing from that port. She brought 113 cabin passengers for Honolulu and the Orient and 577 Chinese steerage passengers returning home for their New Year. The China's nonappearance early yesterday morning was the cause of some anxiety along the waterfront which was explained as due to her burning but seventy tons of coal instead of the usual consumption of ninety tons. Fire was only put under three instead of six boilers reducing the speed to Honolulu just twenty-four hours. Some rough weather was encountered when some days out moderating on the approach to the Islands.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. H. KUNEWA residing at Aiea, Ewa, Island of Oahu, having this day been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Emele Pilipliani, deceased, of Honolulu, by the Honorable Antone Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to him at the office of Magistrate & Silliman old Government building, next to postoffice in Honolulu, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, within six months from the date of the publication hereof or such claims will be forever barred.
JOS. H. KUNEWA
Administrator
Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 4, 1899
2122-41F

BY AUTHORITY.

E. W. Estep, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1899.
2125-31

Tuesday, November 28th, 1899, being a National Holiday, all Government Offices throughout the Republic, will be closed on that day.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1899.
5387 2124

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.
Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, November 11th, 1899.
2124-141

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 18, Chapter 64 of the Session Laws of 1896, one Awa License for each District of the several Islands, will be sold at Public Auction, between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1899. Each license to be for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1900.

The upset price will be as follows:
For the District of Honolulu.....\$1,000.00
For the District of Hilo..... 500.00
For the District of Waikiki..... 500.00
For the District of Lahaina..... 250.00
For each other District..... 100.00

The Licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Koolauapoko, Koolauloa, Waialua and Ewa and Waianae on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Executive Building on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, November 10, 1899.
5387 2124

NOTICE TO FRUIT IMPORTERS

Owing to a pest discovered by the Government Entomologist, Prof. A. Koebele, called the Mediterranean fly and which is doing much damage to the fruits in the Australian colonies and South Sea Islands, notice is hereby given by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry that the importation of fruits from the Australian colonies and the South Sea Islands is strictly forbidden.

DAVID HAUGHS,
Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.
Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.
5382 2122-1m

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.

THE SECOND ASSESSMENT OF 50 cents per share on Olaa Sugar Company assessable stock will be DELINQUENT Friday, November 30, and the third assessment of 50 cents per share is now due and payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin.

J. P. COOKE,
Treas. Olaa Sugar Co.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 5382-2124-21

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of F. Kaimow, deceased, late of Waimea, Kauai, are hereby requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned at his office at Honolulu.

J. F. HACKFIELD,
Imp. German Consul,
Administrator
Honolulu, Nov. 5, 1899. 2123-31F

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated May 4th, 1893, made by S. K. Kalaiki of Haiku, Island of Maui, H. I., to L. M. Baldwin, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 145 on pages 318 and 319, L. M. Baldwin, mortgagee, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, to-wit: The non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all the right, title and interest which the said S. K. Kalaiki had in and to all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained, at the time said mortgage was executed, will be sold at Public Auction at the Courthouse door in Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock of said day.

The property contained in said mortgage is described as follows:

1st. That certain piece or parcel of land situated at Kailua, Hualale and Kalepa, Kaupo, Island of Maui, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the west corner of Kailipela and the south corner of this, and running:

N. 36° W., 37.17 chains along the Pall of Kailua;

N. 16° W., 19.60 chains along Pall of Kailua;

S. 38° E., 55.70 chains along Pall of Kalepa;

S. 53° W., S. 8.80 chains along Kailipela to point of commencement; the same being R. P. No. 1527 to Kahana, and containing an area of 36 and 1/2 acres more or less.

2d. That certain piece or parcel of land situated at Mokuia and Kailua, Kaupo, Island of Maui, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at north corner of this at Puhala by road, and running:

S. 65° W., 6.64 chains along road;

S. 7° E., 21.96 chains along Government;

N. 78° E., 6.25 chains along sea shore;

N. 7° W., 22.93 chains along kuleana to commencement; the same being R. P. No. 3212 to Kama and containing an area of 14 acres more or less.

3d. That certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pohakaka, Kaupo, Island of Maui, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the southwest corner, and at the southeast corner of "Paku Ma" and running:

N. 74° W., 21.70 chains along Paku and Kama;

N. 15° E., 3.00 chains along Paku;

N. 26° W., 31.55 chains along Paku to north corner of their land.

N. 62° E., 6.00 chains along ravine; then commencing again from the first corner and running:

N. 82° E., 7.00 chains to bottom of ravine; and from the bottom of the ravine and running to above mentioned point; the same being R. P. No. 3076 to Kila and Umi, and containing an area of 37 acres more or less.

4th. That certain piece or parcel of land situated at Mikiiki and Kuikui, Kaupo, Island of Maui, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of this, being the south corner of Kane and Keawe's land, and running:

S. 30° W., 3.02 chains along Kane and Keawe;

S. 78° W., 7.74 chains along Kane and Keawe;

S. 14° E., 7.43 chains along Kihia;

S. 19° W., 5.66 chains along Kihia to sea cliff; and again commencing at the northeast corner

S. 14° E., 4.00 chains along Kahilopua;

S. 8° E., 5.88 chains along Kahilopua to sea cliff, and thence along sea cliff to southwest corner and the southeast corner of Kihia.

The same being R. P. No. 2191 to Kailiann, and containing an area of 13 and 1/2 acres more or less.

5th. That certain piece or parcel of land situated at Maunaloa, Kaupo, Island of Maui, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the south corner and running:

N. 11° W., 4.74 chains along Kamali.

S. 74° W., .50 chains along Government road;

N. 21° W., 8.83 chains along stream;

N. 14° E., 10.25 chains along stream;

N. 25° E., 3.43 chains along stream;

S. 70° E., 1.50 chains along Government;

S. 3° E., 20.70 chains along Pall;

S. 17° E., 4.77 chains along Lahaina;

S. 75° W., 1.10 chains along sea to point of commencement; the same being L. C. A. No. 10167 B., to Kekahu, and containing an area of 6 and 2-5 acres more or less.

Terms cash.
Deed at expense of purchaser.
For further particulars apply to Hons & Coke, Wailuku, Maui.
Dated, Nov. 8th, 1899.

L. M. BALDWIN,
Mortgagee.

HONS & COKE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
2125-31F

ANNUAL MEETING.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Union Mill Company, Limited, held at the Company's office in Kohala, November 6, 1899, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. Renton President
H. Renton Vice President
T. R. Walker Treasurer
H. Renton Secretary
T. R. Keyworth Auditor

H. H. RENTON,
Secretary Union Mill Co., Ltd.
2124-31

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Au Hov and Chew King Sun of Hongkong, China are admitted as partners in our firm and that Wong Wai Foy and Wong Sang, both of Hongkong, China, have withdrawn from our firm.
WING WO TAI & CO.
Manager.
Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1899. 2124-61

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—[Stamps]

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said non-resident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Honolulu, October 24, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN EQUITY.

Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, Defendants.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage and For a Receiver.

Whereas, it appears by affidavit that Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, certain of the defendants in the above entitled suit, are necessary parties to said suit, and that they have been residents in the Republic of Hawaii but have removed therefrom;

It is ordered that service upon said defendants may be made by publication of the summons issued in said suit; and that said summons shall be published in the Hawaiian Gazette twice each week from the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, to the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900; and that a copy of the summons and petition of said suit be deposited in the postoffice addressed to each of said defendants at his or her last place of residence; or that personal service of a copy of said petition and summons be made upon said defendants out of the Republic.

Dated, Honolulu, October 24, A. D. 1899.

[Seal] A. PERRY,
First Judge of the Circuit Court for the First Judicial Circuit.

Attest: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
2519-281

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

M. C. Aldrich, H. B. King, H. S. Swinton, H. M. Seal and N. Brown, vs. P. E. Hassinger, A. M. Turton and E. Ross and D. K. Brown.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Douglas K. Brown to appear ten days after service hereof, if he reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, to answer the annexed Bill of Complaint of Mary C. Aldrich et al., and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of October, 1899.

(Sig.) GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Angeline Deyverill, Late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Thomas Lindry having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, December 4, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 21, 1899.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary S. Ellis, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administrator, it is ordered that Monday, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu; November 7, 1899.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Theo. C. Porter, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in